ence of agreements of arbitration by parties. The object of this bill is to make provision for such a thing also and we are only copying the provisions relating to this matter from the Indian Arbitration Act, that was passed in British India in 1899. Necessary changes have been made, and I do not think that any further statement is necessary to make the House understand the object of the bill itself.

Motion put and carried.

Secretary to the Council.—The title of the Bill is "The Cochin Arbitration Bill".

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I request the President that Standing Order No. 32 may be suspended and I may be permitted to move for the consideration of the Bill at tomorrow's meeting.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Deputy President.—I want to ascertain the view of the Council whether any of the Members want to send amendments to the Bill. Anyhow the Standing Order is suspended.

Motion put and carried.

The Cochin Nationality Bill.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I move that the Cochin Nationality Bill be read in Council.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The object of the Bill is stated in the statement of objects and reasons.

The reason for the introduction of this piece of legislation was on account of a letter that our Darbar received from the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States. It runs thus:—

"I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Darbar a copy of the Persian Law of Nationality promulgated on the 6th September 1929, from a perusal of which it will be observed that in order to secure the right to receive British protection in Persia to descendants born in Persia of an emigrant, from a place, nationals of which are British protected persons, two conditions must be fulfilled. It is necessary that there should be a nationality law for that place which provides.—

(1) that descendants born abroad of a subject migrating from that place possess the status of a subject of that place for the requisite number of generations; vide Art. II of the Persian Law of Nationality; and

(2) that children born in that place to Persian fathers have the right of renouncing the nationality of that place on attaining the age of 18 years; vide Art. III of the Persian Law of Nationality.

(2.) If the subjects of the State are in the habit of migrating to Persia, then it will be necessary to introduce a Nationality Law or to amend any existing law, in order to provide that

(a) descendants of State emigrants born abroad are considered to be State Nationals for two generations, and.

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(b) descendants of foreigners born in the State have the right of retaining the nationality of their country of origin (and incidentally of renouncing the State nationality) on reaching the age of 18 years.

A law of this description would, the Government of India are advised, be adequate for the purpose intended.

3. As under Article 1 of the supplementary Persian Nationality Law passed on 21st October 1930 (copy enclosed) it will be necessary for documents of State emigrants, if they are to retain the right to British protection, to furnish certificates by the 21st of October 1931 to the Persian Minister for foreign affairs to the effect that they are recognised as nationals of their place of origin, any steps deemed necessary may be taken as early as possible."

This was the letter that the Government received from the Agent to the Governor-General. There are a lot of people, Cochin people, who are in Persia now and they are not given the status of Cochin subjects so far as Persia is concerned because there is no law of nationality here. It is to remove that defect that this piece of legislation is sought to be introduced so that persons who go to reside in foreign countries,especially in Persia, may receive British protection and they may receive the status of Cochin subjects. It is for this purpose that this Bill is introduced.

Motion put and carried.

Secretary to the Council.—The title of the Bill is "The Cochin Nationality Bill".

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I request that the President may be pleased to suspend the operation of Standing Order 32 and allow me to move for the consideration of this Bill at to-morrow's meeting.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Deputy President.—Does any of the Hon'ble Members wish to move any amendments ? No, I think.

The operation of the Standing Order 32 is suspended.

Motion put and carried.

Bill to amend the Cochin Registration Regulation.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I move that the Cochin Registration Regulation Amendment Bill be read in Council.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I second it.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—The object of this amendment is to introduce only certain minor changes. As the law now stands the appointment of District Registrars and also Joint Registrars whose appointment has been created recently do not require His Highness' sanction. The amending regulation now provides that such appointments should be made with the sanction of H. H. the Maharaja.

Then with reference to certain other provisions. So far as clause 2 of the Bill is concerned it is only the old clause itself

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